

Baikal Teal on St. Lawrence Island, Alaska.—In the fall of 1937, I received, through the courtesy of Frank Dufresne, two salted duck skins taken by Alaska Game Warden Grenold Collins on July 23, 1937, at Svoonga, St. Lawrence Island, Alaska. Recently they were relaxed and made up. They proved to be a fine pair of adult Baikal Teal (*Nettion formosum*) which I believe constitute the second record for North America. Both of the specimens are in excellent plumage and I think it is fair to assume that they were a mated pair, although there is nothing to indicate whether or not they were actually nesting birds.—IRA N. GABRIELSON, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C.

Green-winged Teal nesting in Maine.—On July 25, 1940, the junior author collected a juvenile Green-winged Teal (*Nettion carolinense*) in Hancock County, eastern Maine, which, as far as is known, constitutes the first authentic breeding record of the species for the State. That Green-winged Teal breed occasionally in Maine has been strongly suspected for three years. During the present State-wide waterfowl survey—which was initiated by the senior author in 1937, and which is now being carried out under his supervision by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Game—the number of summer occurrences of Green-winged Teal has been noteworthy. During migrations the species has been showing a decided increase in numbers for several years, a fact which has been generally apparent to field observers throughout New England and the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Knight (*The Birds of Maine*, p. 88, 1908) states that the bird is of general occurrence in limited numbers during the fall along the coast; in the interior of the State “a few may be expected in the fall, but seemingly it is not noted inland in spring, and does not breed with us.” Its status has undergone a considerable change since the foregoing was written. At present, it is a common migrant in fall, on both coastal and inland waters, and it is fairly common and of regular occurrence throughout most of the State in the spring.

Most summer records of Green-winged Teal between 1938 and 1940 have been from the eastern or north-central sections of the State, chiefly in Washington County, which is in the extreme eastern part of Maine. Three adults, at least one of which was a female, were found by the senior author on Corinna Stream, in Penobscot County, on August 3, 1939. Five adults were observed by Virgil Pratt and the present writers on Big Musquash Stream, in Washington County, on June 22, 1940; a single female had been found here by the senior author on July 24, 1939. Four adults were seen by Pratt and the junior author on Harmon's Stream, Gardiner's Lake, in Washington County, on August 2, 1940. Single individuals have been recorded by the authors in the summer during these years, on Douglas Pond, in Somerset County; on West Bog, near Shirley, in Piscataquis County; on Big Lake, in Washington County; and on Winter Harbor Stream, in Hancock County.

The most regular occurrences of Green-winged Teal during the summer months have been recorded from the Pocamoonshine-Crawford Lakes region of Washington County. On June 10, 1938, Louis Beckett and the senior author observed a single adult male on Allen Stream, a tributary of the Pocamoonshine-Crawford chain of lakes. Later, Judge John Dudley, an associate member of the A.O.U. and a very keen observer of birds, reported that, early in August of 1938, he saw a female Green-winged Teal ‘feigning injury’ near the head of Pocamoonshine Lake. Following the receipt of this report, numerous attempts have been made to establish the breeding of the species in those waters. On July 26, 1939, Beckett, Clarence